The People's Korea

No. 1,408 EVERY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1988 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

USSR, China, GDR Support DPRK's New Peace Proposals

The Soviet Union, China and other countries have supported four principles for peace in Korea and a comprehensive set of peace proposals made by the DPRK on Nov. 7.

At a news briefing in Moscow on Nov. 9, Vadim Perfilyev, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, declared the Soviet Union fully supports the new creative measures of the DPRK for easing the political and military confrontation and improving the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

He recalled the content of the comprehensive peace proposals advanced by the DPRK, pointing out that the DPRK advanced a package of peace proposals for a phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south and proposed to hold tripartite talks among the DPRK, the USA and south Korea and north-south high-level political and military talks for their realization.

The Soviet Union, he stressed, hopes that all the parties concerned will join in the peace efforts of the DPRK and that the efforts for north-south dialogue will make a new progress with this new initiative of the DPRK. He warmly hailed such developments in Korea.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of China spoke in support of the DPRK's comprehensive peace overtures at a news briefing held in Beijing on Nov. 10.

He stressed that the comprehensive overture on phased arms reduction and relaxation of north-south political and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula made on Nov. 7 is one more new momentous effort of the DPRK to ease the tension and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

China supports this effort and hopes that all the sides concerned will give positive considerations to it, he said.

Wolfgang Meyer, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic, issued a statement to the ADN News Agency on Nov. 9, declaring that the GDR fully supports the peace measures proposed by the DPRK on Nov. 7 for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The statement said:

This initiative containing measures for a phased withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea and a phased reduction of the armed forces of the DPRK and south Korea proves once again that the DPRK is actively promoting the policy of easing the confrontation on the Korean Peninsula.

This is also conducive to the guarantee of security in the Asian-Pacific region.

The GDR shares the view of the DPRK that only through dialogue and arms reduction can the tension be eased and a durable peace guaranteed.

Meanwhile, Seychellois President France Albert Rene expressed support for the new comprehensive peace proposals, according to a report of SAP-Pool on Nov. 10.

The Seychellois government supports the DPRK's proposals to reunify the Korean Peninsula by means of federating the two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems of the north and the south of Korea as they are, he said, and stressed:

All the peace proposals including phased withdrawal of the U.S. forces recently made by Pyongyang are commendable to secure peace in that region.

Socialist Mass Media

Tass reported that the DPRK's new peace-loving initiatives are an all-inclusive step from every point of view based on the desire to achieve the reunification of the country, get foreign troops out of south Korea, cut down the armed forces of the north and the south and hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

It stressed:

The Soviet Union supports these initiatives which are aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula and conducive to the cause of detente, peace and stability in this region. The Soviet Union which has made consistent efforts to promote the cause of security in the whole of Asia hails the DPRK's efforts to block militarism and settle the disputes and confrontation in the region.

Referring to the DPRK's new package peace overture, Xinhua reported that this is a new effort made by the DPRK government to ease the situation on the Korean Peninsula and achieve an everlasting peace in this region.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Premier Li Proposes High-Level Pol., Mil. Talks

Premier Li Gun Mo proposed north-south high-level political and military talks on Nov. 16.

The proposal was contained in a letter to his south Korean counterpart Li Hyon Jae. (See his letter on page 3)

It was based on the Nov. 7 comprehensive peace proposals adopted at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council.

Premier Li Gun Mo said in his letter that the proposed high-level political and military talks should discuss measures to ease the present political and military confrontation.

He suggested that each delegation be made up 7 to 9 political and military figures with a vice premier as its head and the army chief of staff as its deputy head.

The DPRK premier proposed to hold the first round of talks at the Tongilgak House in the portion of the north Korean side at Panmunjom in mid-December.

Kim Yong Nam Sends Letter to Shultz

Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam sent a letter to George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States, according to the decision of the Nov. 7 joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council.

The KCNA on Nov. 16 reported that the letter was sent through a relevant channel that day.

Pyongyang Makes Major Concessions For Parliamentarian Talks

Parliamentarians from north and south Korea met for the sixth time in Panmunjom to discuss the format and agenda for a full-scale parliamentarians' meeting. Although they failed to reach a final agreement, some progress was made in the Nov. 17 Panmunjom meeting. They decided to meet on Dec. 15 for another meeting.

In the 6th meeting, Pyongyang made a major concession by publishing the revised proposals concerning the format of the meeting and procedure of the steering of the meeting.

Pyongyang suggested that parliamentary talks be composed of an opening session, a meeting of substantive discussions and a closing session.

All the parliamentarians of north and south Korea should participate in the opening and closing sessions and 100 parliamentarians each from both side should participate in the meeting for the discussion of basic problems, said Chon Gum Chol, head of the north Korean delegation.

As the south Korean chief delegate insisted that 20 parliamentarians each from both side participate in the meeting, Pyongyang reduced the number to 50. Seoul agreed to the number later.

In the Nov. 17 Panmunjom meeting, the following agreement on the format of the parliamentary talks was reached:

The opening and closing sessions of the parliamentary meeting will be held in the form of a joint meeting with the attendance of all the parliamentarians of both sides; the meetings for the discussion on basic problems be attended by 50 parliamentarians from each side; the opening session be held in Pyongyang and the closing session in Seoul; the presidium and the joint steering committee of the meeting be formed with representatives of political parties for a smooth operation of the meetings; and a final agreement be adopted by unanimous consensus through full agreement of the presidium.

As to the format of substantive discussions, both sides failed to reach an agreement.

The north demanded each delegate have the right to speak and vote freely while the south insisted on delegation-to-delegation talks.

Both sides could not agree what to discuss in the parliamentary talks, either.

Pyongyang offered two topics – the question of making a joint declaration of nonaggression and of initiating exchanges and cooperation in various fields.

Seoul proposed three topics, including the question of a north-south summit.

As Pyongyang has declared its position on a summit, it demanded the question be excluded from the agenda.

Both sides agreed to meet on Dec. 15 to narrow the differences.

4th World Conf. for Korea's Reunification Held in Vienna

The Fourth World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Vienna on Nov. 4-6. It was attended by delegations and delegates of 98 governments, political and social organizations from 67 countries and of 13 international organizations.

The conference adopted letters to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

It also adopted a declaration, a letter to the U.N. secretary general, a letter to U.S. Congress and a resolution supporting the south Korean people's struggle. (See page 2)

The declaration pointed out that the U.S. military presence in south Korea "is the root cause of the split of the Korean people into two and their sufferings from the division."

It urged the United States to "take a realistic attitude" to practically settle the Korean problem in conformity with the trend of the times.

The letter to U.S. congressmen suggested that the DPRK and the United States, signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, negotiate to find ways for the relaxation of tensions and conclude a peace agreement.

It pointed out that there is no reason why the United States should refuse disarmament and maintain its hostile relations with the DPRK, while reducing armaments and improving relations with other countries.

"We expect that you, with a deep understanding of the urgency and importance of the settlement of the Korean question, will act to see that the U.S. Congress and administration take steps toward peace in Korea and its reunification," the letter said.

Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea, disclosed in his report that the number of committees to support Korea's reunification jumped to 320 in 80 countries from 200 when the third world conference was held seven years ago.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

President Kim Il Sung Greets 4th World Conf. for IPRK

—4th World Conf. for Korea's Reunification Held in Vienna—

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to the Fourth World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on Nov. 4.

The message says:

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, extend fervent congratulations and warm greetings to the Fourth World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and all its attendants.

The conference has been convened amid ever growing voices of the world peace-loving people who want to see the Korean question resolved in a peaceful way at an early date in conformity with the trend of the universal international situation in which a phase of detente is gradually opening.

The struggle for the reunification of Korea is a struggle to realise the complete liberation and the Chajusong of the Korean nation against the domination and intervention of the foreign imperialists and, at the same time, is part of the struggle to remove the danger of a nuclear war in Asia and guarantee a durable peace and security in the world.

Your conference is an expression of powerful support and solidarity for the Korean people who are making all efforts to defend peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia and reunify the country on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity against the war policy and "two Koreas" plot of the foreign imperialists and their lackeys.

It will also greatly encourage the south Korean people who are shedding blood in the struggle for the reunification of the country under the banner of anti-U.S. independence, defying harsh suppression.

Believing that your conference will contribute to further expanding and developing the international solidarity movement to support and encourage the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and for peace of Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification, I wish it great success in its work.

Declaration Adopted at 4th World Conf.

A declaration was adopted at the Fourth World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on Nov. 6.

Noting that the conference discussed the problems to ease the tensions prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, remove the danger of war and accelerate peaceful reunification, the declaration said:

Today Korea has not been reunified and tensions have been created on the Korean Peninsula. This is because the United States, occupying south Korea, has intensified the manoeuvres to have the existence of "two Koreas" legitimized.

The U.S. forces hold the aggressive "Team Spirit" military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea every year and the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance is stepped up.

So, today the danger of a war breaking out any moment has been created on the Korean Peninsula.

In fact "threat from the north" clamoured about by the U.S. ruling quarters does not exist on the Korean Peninsula but there is only the threat of attack on the north by the United States which tries to keep and expand its domination over Korea and by south Korea.

The U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea is the root cause of the split of the Korean people into two and their sufferings from the division.

The United States and the south Korean authorities are more undisguisedly scheming to realise "entry into the United Nations", "cross contact" and "cross recognition" in order to fix the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas" in disregard of the national desire of the Korean people.

The conference warmly hails and supports the proposals for Korea's reunification and peace proposals put forward comprehensively by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The conference considers that the United States must take a realistic attitude to practically settle the Korean problem in conformity with the trend of the times, give up the attempt to knock into shape the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance, stop all military actions aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and respond to talks with the DPRK to ease the tensions and create a requisite to peaceful reunification in that part of the world at an early date.

It appeals to the governments and peoples of all countries to oppose the "two Koreas" plot which is being further stepped up of late and strengthen support and solidarity for an early realisation of the reunification of Korea.

It considers that to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most reasonable way to reunify Korea on the three principles – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – which were confirmed jointly by the north and the south of Korea.

In order to reunify Korea into a confederate state, the north and the south should reconcile themselves and be united and develop dialogue and negotiation.

The conference fully supports all the proposals of the DPRK to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for their realization.

The world conference appeals to the world's anti-imperialist, independent peace forces to heighten vigilance against the imperialists' vicious moves to create "two Koreas" as never before and vigorously struggle to check and frustrate them.

It also demands the immediate implementation of the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session.

The conference expresses the belief that governments, political parties, organisations and peoples of all countries that love peace to further strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean people to prevent a new war, defend peace, check a permanent division and accelerate reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

Resolution Supporting S. Korean People's Struggle

A resolution supporting the struggle of the south Korean people was adopted on Nov. 6 at the world conference held in Vienna.

The resolution said:

Influential Western media are trying to conceal the reality of south Korea and make the world public believe that the system in south Korea is being democratized. But the protests of the south Korean people including students against the south Korean authorities and for the reunification of the country are going on.

There must be no illusion about the Seoul authorities' scheme to totally monopolize the discourse on the reunification problem, instead of making it an affair of the whole nation, and to appease the protests with sugar-coated words about reunification.

The south Korean people's struggle is a decisive factor in creating conditions for national reunification.

It is natural to support the cause of struggle against the outside interference and for democracy, human rights, sovereignty and national reunification, by mobilizing world public opinion and progressive forces.

The Fourth World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea demands that suppression of student and trade union movements be stopped, political prisoners set free, the "national security law" and all other evil laws infringing on human rights abrogated, the entire south Korean people allowed to freely participate in the dialogue for reunification and the United States and its allies discontinue their interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The conference expresses firm solidarity with the south Korean people of all strata in their struggle and assures them that they are not alone in the struggle against the Roh Tae Woo dictatorship.

The conference calls upon all the progressive forces to firmly stand as never before by the south Korean people on the principle of internationalism.

Brief News from DPRK

2nd-Stage Project of Protein Feed Factory of Sunchon Vinalon Complex Starts

The second-stage project of the protein feed factory of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex has begun.

The production capacity to be created in the second stage is five times that created in the first stage.

The factory will produce a great quantity of protein feed essential for the production of meat and eggs and thus contribute to making the dietary life of the people more affluent.

The factory, like the caustic soda and fertilizer factories whose construction had started earlier, is a major unit in making the Sunchon Vinalon Complex an all-embracing chemical giant serving for the improvement of the people's livelihood.

A ground-breaking meeting to start the second-stage construction was held on Nov. 3.

Modern Fertilizer Factory Under Construction

The construction of a modern fertilizer factory has begun at the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a chemical giant.

This factory based on home designs, technology, equipment and materials will be a fertilizer producer with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons, which will greatly contribute to the nation's agricultural production and improvement of the people's living standard.

A ground-breaking meeting was held on Oct. 31.

Vice President Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned, People's Army soldiers and builders were present at the meeting.

A report by Vice Premier Kim Hwan was followed by speeches.

Caustic Soda Plant Under Construction

The construction of a modern caustic soda plant began at the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

The plant being constructed with our own designs, technology and efforts will have more than 40 buildings with a plottage of 105,000 square metres.

When the construction of the plant with a capacity of 250,000-ton caustic soda is completed, it will be possible to sufficiently supply caustic soda for the production of 100,000 tons of vinalon and various kinds of chemical goods including 250,000 tons of vinyl chloride and for different domains of the national economy.

DPRK Premier Sends Letter to S. Korean Prime Minister

The following is the full text of a letter to south Korean prime minister Li Hyon Jae sent by Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK on Nov. 16:

Seoul
Mr. Li Hyon Jae
Prime Minister
Republic of Korea

The Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at their joint meeting on Nov. 7, acknowledged the creation of new opportunities of resolving the peace problem on the Korean Peninsula today and seriously discussed peace measures to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The joint meeting, with a unanimous approval of the attendants, confirmed a package of peace proposals envisaging a phased reduction of all armed forces present on the Korean Peninsula and relaxation of the present political and military confrontation between the north and the south and decided to forward them to your side and the U.S. government.

I, upon authorisation, am sending you this letter together with a copy of our comprehensive peace proposals confirmed at the joint meeting.

The international situation in general is moving toward detente and peace today.

The peoples of all countries of the world want to live in peace, freed from the danger of war, and disputes in various areas which have been pending for a long period are being resolved in a peaceful way in response to this desire.

Our people who directly experienced the fiercest war ever fought in the world and have lived in an extremely unstable state of armistice which is neither peace nor war for nearly 40 years are aspiring after peace more intensely than anyone else today.

At this juncture, the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK, at their joint meeting, made a package of peace proposals for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a very timely step wholly in line with the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for peace and the development of the present situation toward detente.

As noted in our package of peace proposals, if a breakthrough is to be made for peace on the Korean Peninsula, the present political and military confrontation between the north and south must be eased. Unless this problem is resolved, misunderstanding and distrust long accumulated between the two sides cannot be removed and, as long as misunderstanding and distrust remain, a substantial progress cannot be expected on the road to peace and peaceful reunification no matter how many rounds of dialogue are held.

There are different ideas and systems in the north and the south. But this can never be a ground for our nation to live divided for ever nor be a ground for the fellow countrymen to antagonize each other and level guns at each other, failing to unite.

Today when countries and nations differing in ideas and systems and in blood are taking the road of reconciliation, renouncing confrontation of the past days, we must put an end to such tragic and abnormal situation within the nation.

The root cause of the misfortunes of our nation lies, of course, in outside forces. But war and peace on the Korean Peninsula entirely depend on our own option and the prospect of peace of the country and its peaceful reunification depend on whether the north and the south pool their strength and ease the political and military confrontation, or not.

The present juncture calls for joint peace efforts of the north and the south more urgently than ever before.

Proceeding from this viewpoint, I courteously propose to your authorities to hold north-south high-level political and military talks to discuss measures for easing the present political and military confrontation in accordance with the decision of the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

It is desirable that the delegation to the north-south high-level political and military talks should be made up of 7 to 9 competent high-level political and military delegates with a person of a vice premier level as its head and a person of the chief of the general staff of the army level as its deputy head.

In view of the urgency of the problem, we hope that the first round of talks will be held at the "Tongilgak" House in the portion of our side at Panmunjom in mid-December.

There should be discussed at the talks the way of easing the present political and military confrontation between the north and the south which we proposed in the package of peace overture and a wide-range debate may be held on any other issues, if they are conducive to the relaxation of the situation.

In making a new proposal for significantly easing the political and military confrontation between the north and the south and proposing the high-level political and military talks this time again, we took into account the present changed situation and fully examined the possibility of the realisation of these proposals.

This is why we believe that our proposal for holding the north-south high-level political and military talks will be put into effect without fail.

The north-south high-level political and military talks will have a good influence on the promotion of parliamentary talks now under preparation and the resumption of diverse channels of dialogue and, especially, play the good role of a bridge for the convocation of north-south top level talks.

Convinced that the north-south high-level political and military talks will make the first breakthrough in the way of peace and peaceful reunification of the country, I expect an affirmative reply from your side.

Li Gun Mo
Premier
Administration Council
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

Pyongyang November 16, 1988

Letter to U.N. Secretary General

Letter to U.S. Congressmen

The 4th World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea adopted letters to the secretary-general of the U.N. and to the congressmen of the U.S.
Follow the letters adopted at the conference:

We, attendants at the conference express deep concern over the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula in which the moves to legitimatize the existence of the "two Koreas" through "cross contact," "cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" are becoming all the more undisguised and the danger of a nuclear war is growing.

Peace is not guaranteed and misunderstanding and mistrust remain on the Korean Peninsula at present. This is not because the north and the south have not entered the United Nations, but because Korea remains divided against the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Therefore, we consider that the United Nations, in the spirit of its charter, should take measures to check the moves to create "two Koreas" through "entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" and realize the reunification of Korea.

We, attendants at the conference, consider that the United Nations is under obligation to take substantial steps to withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear and all other weapons present in south Korea under the cloak of the "U.N. forces" in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The attendants reaffirm that if the peace and reunification of Korea are to be carried into practice, a peace agreement should be signed between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a non-aggression declaration adopted between the north and the south and a favourable climate created to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

We, the attendants at the conference, are firmly convinced that it is the most reasonable way for reunifying Korea peacefully to establish a unified confederal state on the basis of respecting the existing systems in view of the actual condition that different social and political systems exist in the north and the south of the Korean Peninsula.

When the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is established to bring a reunified Korea she will join the United Nations under a single name of a confederal state.

The conference expresses the hope that the United Nations will pay deep attention to the question of Korea and positively contribute to checking and frustrating all attempts to create the "two Koreas" so that the Korean people can realize the reunification of the country independently and peacefully without interference of foreign forces.

For the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, it is imperative, above all, to get the U.S. forces, nuclear weapons and other military hardware withdrawn from south Korea at the earliest date possible.

In an objective view of the situation on the Korean Peninsula, there is no ground for the U.S. forces to remain in south Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly clarified that it has no intention to invade south Korea and has proved it in its actual deeds. In the wake of sending 150,000 soldiers to a peaceful construction last year it took a step to unilaterally reduce the numerical strength of its armed forces by 100,000 men.

Photo shows the 2nd World Conference for Reunification of Korea held in 1978.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea would open up a decisively favourable phase for the reunification of Korea, beneficial not only to the Korean people but to the United States and the world's people.

In order to ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America, direct signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, ought to negotiate to find ways for the relaxation of tensions and conclude a peace agreement.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, in its July 20 letter sent to your Congress, proposed to convene DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks to discuss measures for cooperation between the parliamentarians of both sides in replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and its reunification, it must accede to a just proposal of the DPRK.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the United States must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and respect the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

It must renounce its "two Koreas" policy aimed to perpetuate the division of Korea and welcome the unification of the north and the south into a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK).

If the United States takes its hands off Korea and supports the unification of the north and the south into the DCRK, this will bring an early reunification of Korea.

We expect that you, with a deep understanding of the urgency and importance of the settlement of the Korean question, will act to see that the U.S. congress and administration take steps toward peace in Korea and its reunification.

40,000 Demonstrators Demand Chun's Arrest

Some 40,000 people including workers, students and opposition figures on Nov. 13 held a rally at Yonsei University demanding the punishment of Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja and improvement of working conditions, according to Jiji-Tsuusin on Nov. 13.

The rally was held in the campus of Yonsei University at 2 p.m., on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the death of Mr. Chon Tae Il who had committed suicide 18 years ago demanding the improvement of working conditions.

Attending the rally were about 50 opposition figures including Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, Kye Hun Je and Lee So Son, the mother of the late Chon, according to the Korea Times Nov. 14 issue.

At the rally, the paper said, the attendants shouted slogans "Overthrow the Democratic Justice Party!" "Dissolve riot police!" and demanded the punishment of Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja.

The students, workers and opposition figures adopted a resolution at the rally in which they stated that the ruling DJP, the Federation and Korean Industries and the Federation of Korean Trade Unions had employed every means at their disposal to obstruct the revision of present labor laws, according to the paper.

After the rally, the attendants held a march from the university to the National Assembly building holding placards reading "Let's revise evil labor laws and live a human life!" and shouting slogans, the paper reported.

The march was held peacefully and no violence was reported, the paper said.

But after the march, some 500 people rushed to the Federation of Korean Industries adjacent to the House building and demanded that the FKI be dissolved.

Meanwhile, about 300 workers, students and opposition figures held a memorial service for the late worker Chon at his grave at 10 a.m.

Workers, students and opposition figures paraded down the street of Seoul giving shoulders on Nov. 13 to demand revision of labor laws.
Placards read "Let's revise evil labor laws and live a human life!"
They held the march from Yonsei University to the National Assembly building. (Korea Times Nov. 14)

Nat'l Assembly Panel on Kwangju Starts

Lee Hui Song, who was the chief martial law administrator at the time of the Kwangju massacre, on Nov. 18 told the National Assembly panel on the Kwangju incident that Roh Tae Woo, then chief of the 9th division, moved the 9th division from the front line to Seoul without permission, the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun reported on Nov. 19.

Asked if it was illegal to proclaim martial law throughout the country, Lee said "I was extremely tensed and I didn't know anything about such legal problems that I had to report it to the National Assembly and receive permission to place all the country under martial law," according to the paper.

Recognizing that Roh's action was illegal, Lee said that the fact that Chun Doo Hwan, leader of the coup d'etat, arrested Chung Sung Hwa, chief of the general staff of the Army at that time, without the then president Choe Kyu Ha's permission was illegal and that he had to ask the president's permission, the paper said.

Meanwhile, Kim Dae Jung, leader of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) held Chun Doo Hwan responsible for the Kwangju massacre at the National Assembly panel, according to the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun dated Nov. 19.

Referring to the Kwangju massacre, Kim said "Some politician-soldiers didn't lift martial law to take power. As a result, democratization didn't advance," and named Chun Doo Hwan, Roh Tae Woo and Chung Ho Yong, the central forces of the coup, as such politician-soldiers, the paper reported.

Kim, pointing to the fact that Chung Ho Yong, then commander of the Army, left Kwangju several times to meet Chun, asserted that Chun is most responsible for the Kwangju incident, the paper said.

Kim also said that he was charged with plotting against the government at that time and was given a death sentence on a completely framed-up charge, according to the paper.

Kim Dae Jung at National Assembly panel on the Kwangju incident on Nov. 18. (Yomiuri Shimbun Nov. 19)

S. Korean Defectors Tell Press

South Korean compatriot Yang Chil Song who had come over to the northern half of Korea met with home and foreign reporters on Oct. 28 at the People's Palace of Culture, according to a KCNA report dated Nov. 2.

Speaking at the press conference, he said he learned a lot about south Korean society and had been thinking deeply of his life while living on real estate brokerage.

He said he had always thought of his father who had gone to the north following the lead of General Kim Il Sung and remembered the last words of his mother that he should go to the north, the report said.

He said: The south Korean society is a corrupt society in which all people from top to bottom are cheating each other and are living on brokerage.

The society of the north is a united society where all the members of society are united as firmly as a rock, with the unbounded love and care for the people of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il just as the centripetal force of universal gravitation draws all planets in the universe to the sun with tremendous force.

Eighteen days after Mr. Yang's press conference, two other compatriots from the south met with domestic and foreign reporters in Pyongyang, according to a KCNA report dated Nov. 17.

They were Li Dae Sik of Seoul and Sin Dong Sok of Inchong.

Explaining the motives, the two youths told the press that they came because they were deeply moved to learn that General Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il are generally recognized in the world as great men.

They said their longing for the north grew more intense when they heard a foreigner in South America highly praise Mr. Kim Jong Il.

This was how they found their way to Pyongyang and they are making a new start in their life, the report said.

Noting that the south Korean people have a strong feeling against Americans, they said anti-U.S. sentiments will flare up sooner or later among south Korean people.

As long as Yankees stay in the south, they stressed, the anti-U.S. struggle of the people for independence is unavoidable. The U.S. must get out of south Korea under any circumstances, they stressed.

Saying no one can find a country like the north which holds people dearest and shapes policies centered on them, the two youths said President Kim Il Sung was the first to build a man-centered axis which mankind had sought after for many centuries.

4 More Relatives Of Chun Arrested

According to the Nov. 13 issue of the Japanese English language paper Mainichi Daily News, Chun Ki Hwan, elder brother of Chun Doo Hwan, and Chun Woo Hwan, a cousin, were arrested on Nov. 12 on charges of taking bribes or diverting official funds after forcibly taking over the central of the Noryangjan fishery market, a major fishery market in Seoul, with the help of government officials loyal to the ex-president, the paper said.

In addition, Chun Woo Hwan is charged with taking bribes amounting to 176 million won from construction companies.

As for Chun Ki Hwan, he is suspected of taking bribes from a foreign company in connection with the construction of nuclear power stations (see No. 1,406 issue, page 5).

Hong Sun Doo, brother-in-law of Lee Soon Ja, was arrested on Nov. 13 charged with bribe taking.

Hong had received 300 million won from a forwarding agency in return for more than 1,000 million won tax reduction and exemption, according to the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun Nov. 17 issue.

Lee Chang Sok, a brother of Lee Soon Ja, was arrested charged with misappropriation.

According to the Asahi Shimbun Nov. 17 issue, he had founded an iron company and misappropriated some 176 million won by paying excessively to traders and demanding kickbacks from the payments, the paper said.

Including these four, twelve of Chun's relatives had been arrested as of Nov. 19.

Students Occupy Opposition Parties' Offices

Students on Nov. 15 occupied rooms in the offices of two major opposition parties – the Reunification and Democratic Party and Party for Peace and Democracy, denouncing their compromising attitude to the problem of Chun Doo Hwan, the Korea Times reported on Nov. 16.

They demanded Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja be arrested for corruption and human rights violation during Chun's seven-year rule, according to the paper.

The student leaders also called for the resignation of Roh Tae Woo, stating that he was deeply involved in the past regime, helping Chun rise to power after the assassination of former president Park Chung Hee, the paper said.

The day after the incident, Kim Dae Jung, leader of the PPD, warned that a lukewarm apology by Chun for his "misdeeds" will cause serious political tension, according to the Korea Times dated Nov. 17.

Kim said everything would return to the zero point if Chun tried to distort or hide the truth in his scheduled public explanation and apology, according to the article.

Until Chun makes apology, Kim said, "we will take a wait-and-see attitude," the paper said.

Meanwhile, the RDP warned on the same day against possible bargaining between Chun and Roh over the problem of corruption in the "Fifth Republic", the Korea Times reported.

RDP president Kim Young Sam said "The former and present presidents should make public the real truth about Fifth Republic irregularities including the collection of political funds. Otherwise, the people will not forgive their acts," the paper said.

A Korean expert here said, "Dissatisfaction with the opposition parties' policy toward the government is mounting among students and that resentment flared up in the occupation of the opposition parties' office rooms.

The opposition parties, faced with the anger of the students, took a firm attitude in a flutter to calm their anger."

U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stored in S. Korea (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

LANCE (MGM-52C) Missile

DESCRIPTION: Short-range, Army all-weather, highly mobile, guided nuclear-capable surface-to-surface ballistic missile.

Length: 248 in.

Speed: Mach 3.

Guidance: inertial with mid-course correction made by distance measuring equipment from ground station via radio link; AN/DJW-48 missile guidance set; directional control, automatic meteorological compensation guidance system (DC-AUTOMET) (weight: 36 lb).

Range: 5-125 km.

DUAL CAPABLE: yes.

NUCLEAR WARHEADS: one W70 in M234 nuclear warhead section; five different warhead sections for missile, two tactical (one nuclear, one non-nuclear), two trainers and one practice; 1-100 Kt range (fission mods); circa 1 Kt (ER mod) (see W70).

COMMENTS: The United States deployed Lance missiles in South Korea in February 1987.

NIKE-HERCULES (MiM-14) Missile

DESCRIPTION: Medium-range, fixed, guided, surface-to-air nuclear-capable missile used by the Army in West Germany and widely deployed in the following NATO countries: Belgium, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

Speed: Mach 3.3.

Guidance: radio command.

Range: 75-100 mi; 120-160 km; 140 km surface-to-surface range.

DUAL CAPABLE: yes.

NUCLEAR WARHEADS: one W31, 1 Kt range.

COMMENTS: South Korea has MIM-14B NIKE-HERCULES.

M109 155 Gun

DESCRIPTION: Heavy, self-propelled 155mm artillery gun used by the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, NATO, and allied armies.

MODIFICATIONS: M109A1(SP), M-109A2(SP), M109A3(SP), M109G(SP).

Max Range: 14,600m (initial); 18,100 m (A1); 24,000m (A2); 30,000m (A3 and upgraded A2).

Crew: 6.

NUCLEAR WARHEADS: W48, 0.1 Kt yield; compatible with W82.

M198 155mm Gun

DESCRIPTION: Medium, towed 155 mm artillery gun used by light units of the Army and Marine Corps.

MODIFICATIONS: none.

Max Range: 18,000 m; 30,000 m (rocket assisted projectiles).

Crew: 11.

NUCLEAR WARHEADS: W48, 0.1 Kt yield; compatible with W82.

M110 8-inch (203mm) Gun

DESCRIPTION: Heavy, self-propelled 8-inch (203mm) artillery howitzer used by the Army, Marine Corps, NATO, and allied armies.

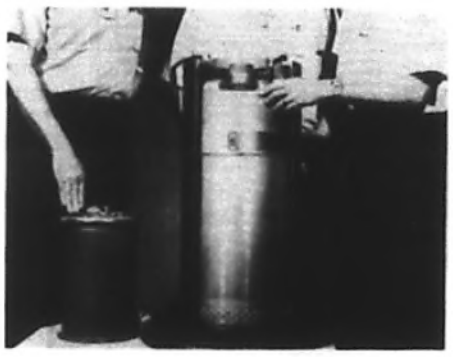
MODIFICATIONS: M110A1(SP), M110A2(SP).

Max Range: 16,800m (initial); 20,600 (A1); 29,000m (A2).

Crew: 13.

NUCLEAR WARHEADS: W33, sub-12 Kt; compatible with W79.

Atomic Demolition Munitions



The Army (and Marine Corps) currently have two atomic demolitions munitions (ADMs) deployed: the Medium ADM (MADM) and the Special ADM (SADM) (see Chapter Three for technical description). The MADM is a 1-15 Kt nuclear land mine weighing some 400 pounds, first deployed in 1965. The SADM is a sub-1 Kt nuclear land mine weighing some 150 pounds, first deployed in 1964. MADM is emplaced by engineer teams and carried by jeeps and helicopters. SADM is man portable and emplaced by special forces and commandos teams behind enemy lines. Approximately 600 ADMs are estimated to be deployed, mostly in Europe, South Korea, Guam, and the United States. ADM teams are earmarked to provide ADM support in Allied corps sectors in Central Europe and Italy. A number of NATO engineer units (British, Dutch, and West German) and also trained to emplace ADMs.

W82

FUNCTION: Warhead for the XM-785 Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile (AFAP) for 155mm artillery, to replace the current W48/M454 AFAP.

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: Warhead is built in components, allowing easy conversion from fission yield to enhanced radiation yield.

Yield: less than 2 Kt; exceeds that of the 0.1 Kt W48; capable of accepting an ER option convertible in the field.

Delivery System: dual capable M198 and M109/A1/A2/A3 155mm howitzers; older 155mm howitzers.

Service: Army and Marine Corps.

Allied Nuclear Capabilities (1983)

	Belgium	Canada	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	South Korea	Turkey	United Kingdom	West Germany
W25		*							
B28				unknown					
W31(HU)			*			*	*		
W31(NH)	*		*	*	*	*			*
W33	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B43				unknown					
W45(MADM)					*			*	*
W48	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
W50									*
B57(Bomb)				unknown					
B57(ASW)					*			*	
B61	*		*	*	*		*		*
W70	*			*	*			*	*

Nuclear warheads for NATO countries are provided by the U.S. under Programs of Cooperation (POC)–bilateral agreements between the U.S. and NATO countries involving the transfer and certification of nuclear capable delivery vehicles or the deployment of nuclear warheads on foreign soil for support of foreign forces. The U.S. unit which maintains control of nuclear weapons for use by allied units is called a custodial unit. All three services have custodial units. The United States maintains POCs with nine nations: Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, South Korea,Turkey, The United Kingdom, and West Germany and has nuclear weapons deployed in each of those countries.

U.S. training in tactical nuclear bombing with mock weapons that duplicate the wight and shape of real nuclear bombs takes place in South Korea, Canada, Italy, Spain, Turkey, West Germany, the Netherlands, France, Britain, the Philippines and Japan. Much of the nuclear weapons training overseas is primarily related to the deployment of forces. (Source: "Nuclear Battlefields")

Scenario of Team Spirit Hypothesizes Use of Nukes

The United States and South Korea began to stage their joint military exercise code-named "Team Spirit" in 1976.

In recent years, they have dramatically expanded the size and scope of the Team Spirit, aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The number of military personnel involved in the exercise has exceeded 200,000 for five consecutive years since 1984.

Now, the war game is billed as "the largest war game in the western world."

A big change took place in Team Spirit 83 when the primary emphasis began to be placed on "offensive operations." The AirLand Battle doctrine the U.S. Army adopted as its basic operational concept in September 1982 was applied to the exercise.

The doctrine places special emphasis on nuclear and chemical warfare.

The DPRK has called the Team Spirit joint military exercises "preliminary nuclear war" or "nuclear test war" while the United States has insisted that they are "defensive in nature."

However, it was disclosed in an official document that the United States has been engaged in nuclear weapons training in South Korea as using nuclear weapons requires advanced planning, training and logistic support.

The document said that U.S. training in tactical nuclear bombing with mock weapons that duplicate the weight and shape of real nuclear bombs takes place in South Korea and 11 other foreign countries. (The House Armed Services Committee, FY 1982, Department of Defense)

Much of the nuclear weapons training overseas is primarily related to the deployment of forces.

Team Spirit involving the deployment of hundreds of thousands of U.S. and South Korean troops are bound to have political implications.

In January 1986, the DPRK called on the United States and South Korea to suspend all the military exercises while north-south dialogues continued. However, Washington and Seoul staged Team Spirit 86, ignoring Pyongyang's call. After all, the scheduled talks were not held.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise is not a "defensive exercise" as alleged by the United States but a largest war game whose scenario hypothesizes the use of nuclear weapons in Korea.

Preparations for 13th World Festival of Youth & Students Exceed 90 Per. Line

Grand Nat'l Festival Starts as Part of Preparations

A grand national festival of Korean youth and students has begun as part of the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to increase interest in the festival, as preparations for the festival are progressing apace on a new stage in the DPRK, the host country of the festival.

A meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang on Nov. 3 to open a grand national festival of Korean youth and students for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The grand national festival covering a period from November this year to April next year is divided into political, art, sports and economic festivals with emphasis creating a festival mood all over the country and accelerating preparations for the festival.

The colorful program of events and work of the national festival includes a political seminar, a youth forum, an experience swap meeting, a round-table conference, an anti-imperialist tribunal, a contest among traveling youth art propaganda teams, youth and students sports games for the "cup of anti-imperialist solidarity for peace and friendship," a relay race of youth and students for the "prize of 1989-happiness."

Through the grand national festival, youth and students will prepare themselves well to be masters, propagandists, educators and guides for the Pyongyang festival, so that political, ideological and material conditions for the success of the festival may be provided.

Overall Preparations Making Progress

The external propaganda department of the Korean preparatory committee for the festival is making full-scale work for the preparation and publication of commemorative printed matter.

Festival emblems, symbolic emblems, badges and posters were chosen through national contests and exhibitions and are now being manufactured and published in full swing.

Recently eight new festival posters including ones titled "Welcome", "Friendship" have been produced.

Commemorative stamps, postcards, picture albums, guide books and other printed matter are being published in large numbers. More than 300,000 copies of over 40 items were brought out in the past year or so.

A collection of festival songs came off the press and cassettes and disks containing festival songs and songs loved by Korean people are being produced in large numbers.

Different designs for festival events, visual decorations and stages and samples of cloth for participants in the functions have been prepared.

Meanwhile, Kwangbok Street, stadium, gymnasiums, theatres and houses where festival events will be held are being built at a rapid tempo and many structures have already completed.

The construction of Chongchun Street, a modern and comprehensive centre of sports and culture, was recently completed.

Also under the construction are the Rungrado Stadium where the opening and closing ceremonies of the festival will be held, the International Cinema House, and a circus theatre where cultural and art events will take place, international hotels and various other structures.

The Youth Theatre and the East Pyongyang Theatre are now rising in all their grandeur on the bank of the River Taedong.

The Pyongyang International Airport, Tumangang Railway Station, Nampo and Wonsan ports and other station buildings and wharves are being newly built or expanded.

Nat'l Prep. Committees Formed Abroad

As the opening day of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students draws closer, national preparatory committees are being formed abroad.

A meeting to establish the United States National Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in the New York City, the United States, on Nov. 12.

The meeting's agenda included the following items: 1) Building the festival movement, 2) Adoption of a call and a slogan, 3) Proposed organization and schedule, and 4) 3rd International Preparatory Committee Meeting.

Earlier in October, national preparatory committees for the festival were formed in Cape Verde and Venezuela, respectively.

A new hotel for participants in the festival was built on a beautiful hill.

Foreign Mass Media On Festival

Foreign news papers carried articles recently on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Mongolian newspaper Zaluuchuudyn Unen in its recent issue said that the attendants of the Second Meeting of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students expressed satisfaction over the successful progress of preparatory work for the Pyongyang festival and stressed that these successes have been won by the great efforts of Korean youth.

The Mozambican newspaper Noticias recently said that a brisk work is going on in Maputo to participate in the festival to be held in Pyongyang.

The GDR newspaper Neues Deutschland November 10 reported on preparations for the festival. The paper said, "Voices for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, not war will ring out again from many youth and students during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students."

A poster for the festival symbolizes peace, solidarity and friendship with people the world over.

Soviet Prep. Com. Interviewed

Meanwhile, members of the delegation of the Soviet National Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students visiting the DPRK were interviewed by Korean reporters on Oct. 13.

The head of the delegation Mikhail Smoilov told the press conference,

"The Korean people and youth and students are making active preparations for the festival in conformity with the aspiration and desire of the world people under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Stamps issued to commemorate the world festival.

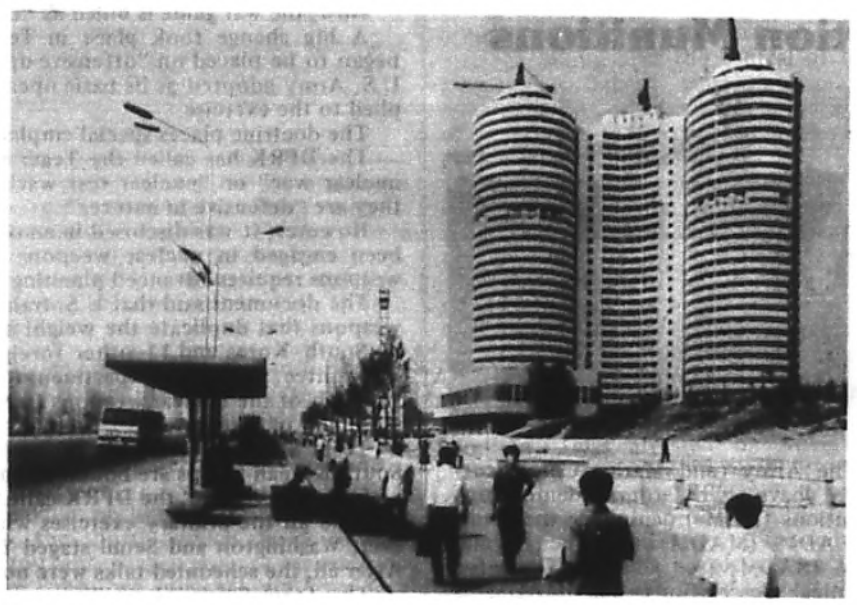


Photo shows a partial view of Kwangbok Street.

Lecture on Festival In India

A lecture on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was given by the Juche Philosophy Youth Study Society of Delhi, India, on Nov. 7.

Noting that the festival to be held in Pyongyang in 1989 is the first of its kind in Asia, the secretary of the society in his lecture "Anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and freindship," laid stress on the significance of the festival.

Koreans Here Manifest Their Strong Support for DPRK's Proposal

Korean residents gathered at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall to support the new peace proposals issued by the DPRK.

A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan was held on Nov. 19 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall to support the four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and a package of peace proposals, which had been adopted by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council, of the DPRK held on Nov. 7.

The meeting was participated in by Chairman Han Duk Su, First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, and other vice chairmen, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), other Chongryun officials, three Japanese figures and Korean compatriots living in the Kanto area.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu made a speech at the meeting in which he noted the superiority of the proposals put forward by the DPRK. He said the proposals were just and timely ones adopted in consideration of the present situation in the Korean Peninsula.

He stressed the importance of increasing trends for reunification among south Korean students, struggles for the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and his wife Lee Soon Ja on charges of corruption and abuse of power during his eight-year rule, and concluded his speech with an appeal for a movement to support the new proposals for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the struggle of south Korean people.

He was followed by three Japanese guests – Mr. Yasui Yoshinori, chairman of the Special Committee for Countermeasure on the Korean Issue of the Socialist Party of Japan, Mr. Yamada Yoichi, executive director of the International Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and Mr. Kubo Ayazo, representative member of the Japan Committee for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

They appreciated the new proposals saying that they were the most excellent approach toward the peace and reunification of Korea of all the approaches so far made.

They strongly promised to support the new peace proposals and strive to improve Japanese policy on the DPRK.

Earlier, the "88 Meeting to Discuss the Korean Problem" held on Nov. 12 at Doshisha University in Kyoto unanimously adopted an appeal expressing support for the four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and a package of peace proposals adopted by the joint meeting.

About 200 members including students and citizens in Kyoto assembled to participate in the meeting.

Mr. Maeda Yasuhiro (journalist), Mr. Nakagawa Nobuo (critic) and Mr. Kim Myong Su (editor-in-chief of "The Korean Materials," a monthly magazine) reported as panelists on the democratic movement in south Korea after the Seoul Olympics.

Chongryun Backs DPRK Peace Initiative

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) declared that it would fully support the new four principles for the guarantee of peace and a package of peace overture of the DPRK in a statement issued on Nov. 9, regarding them as a common peace programme of the nation to dispel the danger of war which has been hanging heavily over the Korean nation for scores of years and courageously open a phase for a turn in achieving peace.

The statement came after the DPRK put forward the four principles for the guarantee of peace and a package of peace proposals at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council, of the DPRK held on Nov. 7 in Pyongyang.

The statement says:

The four principles for the guarantee of peace – orientation to reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops, north-south disarmament and negotiation among the parties concerned – advanced by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council, of the DPRK – newly indicate the indispensable principles and common landmark for peace and peaceful reunification of our country.

Peace on the Korean Peninsula can be firmly guaranteed only by the withdrawal of foreign troops and be everlasting only when a balanced disarmament between the north and the south is realized, and this can be realized only through dialogue among the United States and the parties concerned of the north and the south of Korea responsible for the aggravation of the tension.

The four principles for the guarantee of peace and the package peace overture advanced by the DPRK this time are an epoch-making and just peace programme which emerged out of the internal and external situation in which new practical possibilities for the settlement of the peace problem in Korea are being created.

We strongly demand that the United States and the south Korean authorities responsible for the settlement of the Korean issue should not resort to the criminal "two Koreas" plot but immediately accede to the new peace initiative of the DPRK for a fundamental settlement of the peace problem of Korea.

The Japanese authorities should rectify their anachronistic Korea policy, stop instigating the south Korean authorities and refrain, at least, from doing harm to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea if they are unwilling to do something helpful for it.

We express the hope that the Japanese people of broad strata and the world people who love justice and peace will express invariable support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people for ensuring a durable peace and achieving national reunification in Korea which is directly linked with peace in Asia and the world.

Chongryun Brief News

"Two Koreas" Plot Hit by Korean Youth

Korean youth and students living in the Kanto area denounced the U.S. and the south Korean authorities' "two Koreas" plot at a meeting held at the Korean Publishing Hall in Tokyo on Nov. 2.

Chairman Kim Hak Su of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and other participants made speeches at the meeting. They unanimously hammered the U.S. and the south Korean authorities for their plot to keep Korea divided by creating "two Koreas," wholeheartedly backing the south Korean students who have been turning out in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy and independence from the U.S.

Arts Contests for Korean Students

The annual Arts Contest for Korean Students in Japan took place from Nov. 4 to 6 in Osaka Prefecture in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Some 3,000 Korean students from all over Japan competed, after passing preliminary contests in the regions.

Students from primary to senior high school age competed in choral singing, dance, and musical instruments both ethnic and Western.

Symposium Demands Human Rights of Koreans Here

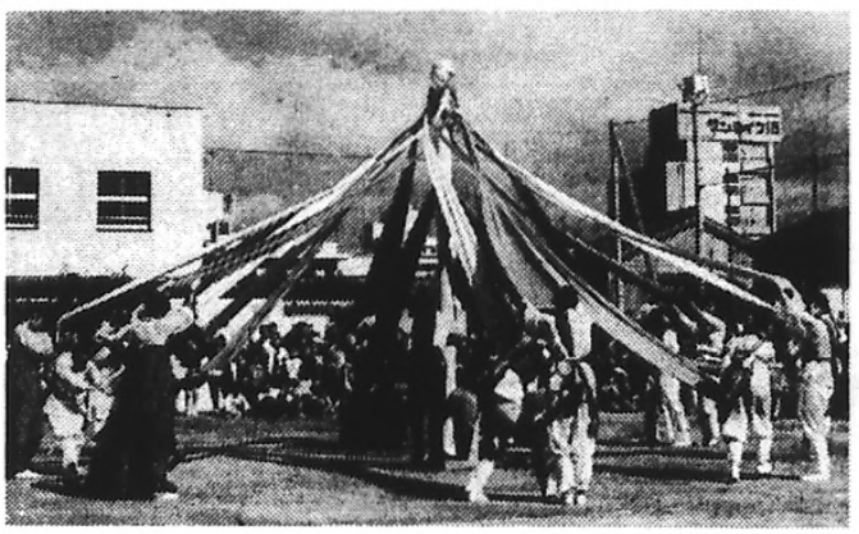
Some 900 people including Japanese lawyers and Korean nationals here participated in a Symposium on International Human Rights held on Nov. 4 in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, under the auspices of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.

The symposium discussed the rights and conditions of foreign residents here in the light of the International Declaration on Human Rights, and agreed to present a set of demands to the Japanese government on the protection of human rights of foreign residents.

Discussions focused primarily on the Korean residents in Japan who have their unique ethnic background and suffer from racial discrimination.

Four key demands were unanimously agreed on: 1) An end to the forcible deportation provisions of the Immigration-Emigration Law; 2) Abolition of the finger printing system, of the duty to carry an alien registration card and punishment resulting from "violation" of the Alien Registration Law; 3) Official recognition of national schools (Korean schools) and assistance to those schools; 4) Government involvement in the fight against discrimination in employment and housing.

Koreans Hold Traditional Festival in Osaka



The Tsuruhashi Elementary School located in Ikuno Ward, Osaka, was filled with Korean folk songs and the beat of *changgo*, a Korean traditional drum shaped like an hourglass.

About 3,000 people flocked there in order to participate in the Korean Folk Festival on Oct. 30, despite the intermittent rain.

Of the ward's total population of 159,000, about one-third are Korean. Six years ago they decided to hold a folk festival to cultivate Korean culture especially among the younger generation.

The festival began at 10 a.m. with an old Korean folk song and the peasants' dance, celebrating a bumper harvest performed by Koreans dressed in *chogori* (traditional Korean costume).

Meanwhile the *tansimjul* dance, started in a large circle around a high pole with 13 colourful ribbons flowing from its top (above photo), formed by the audience.

The *tansimjul* dance wound the pole with ribbons symbolizes unity.

A promoter of the festival said Koreans in Japan who face many hardships here will never give up their struggle for their national rights.

Pacific Powderkeg, Nuclear Dilemmas in Korea (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

American influence over the south Korean military should not be overstated. It is not the United States that will dismantle the military's social and political control apparatus embodied in intelligence agencies such as the Defense Security Command. South Koreans themselves will have to demilitarize their political and economic institutions, and clear away the ticket of legal obstacles to political democracy.

Yet the United States is far from important to affect the situation, in spite of the pessimism of most American officials as to their ability to affect the internal politics of south Korea. As Korean political scientist Choi Jang Jip recently observed, the United States exercises an enormous influence over the south Korean military, often by default:

> The American influence does not necessarily take a positive form, such as a specific action or intervention in the local political situation; non-action equivalent to a negative or implicit endorsement of action initiators may exert influence on the course of political change, because this implied that certain political actions taken by local political actors do not significantly impinge upon or contradict American interests.

The issue, therefore, is not what immediate, marginal effects the United States can have on liberalization or democratization in the next political crisis in south Korea. Rather, the United States conditions the whole political agenda by virtue of its attitude toward north Korea.

Certainly the United States should use all the levers at its disposal to minimize the costs of succession and democratization, including orchestrating diplomatic pressure from its allies, exercising its military operational control, exploiting the technological dependence of the south Korean military on the United States and, if necessary, pushing for strong, multilateral economic sanctions. But Washington's real power in Seoul lies in how it handles relations with north Korea.

3. Recognition of North Korea

Recasting the political agenda in south Korea demands American diplomatic recognition of north Korea. Coaxing north Korea out of its isolation is the key to reducing military threats along the DMZ and to the risk of inadvertent war and nuclear proliferation in Korea. A diplomatic push to achieve a breakthrough in north-south relations is the corollary of the great power steps toward denuclearizing Korea.

Until March 1987, American diplomats were not even allowed to talk with north Korean counterparts at unofficial settings. Up to then, they had to follow the childish practice of snubbing north Koreans – a cardinal sin for a realistic diplomacy, no matter how deeply felt the enmity. Establishing diplomatic relations with the north – as Henry Kissinger was preparing to do before he left office – will make it absolutely clear that the United States intends to break the security deadlock in Korea. It would bring enormous political pressure on the south Korean military to cooperate with civilian democratic nationalists committed to seeking a peace treaty on advantageous terms.

Making nuclear threats will never help Americans find out how the north thinks about its security situation. The only way to ascertain if a breakthrough is possible in Korea is to test the water of north Korean intentions. Until this occurs, the United States will simply not know if the north Korean force posture is designed for a direct or indirect attack on south Korea, or as an offensive deterrent against southern attack on north Korea. Establishing diplomatic relations is necessary to explore areas of potential cooperation. Diplomatic communications would be a precursor to the following steps which would break the security deadlock. If necessary, the United States should unilaterally take these initiatives, in varying combinations as best meet the negotiating needs to achieve the steps outlined above.

4. Troop Withdrawal, Force Reduction and Arms Control

Withdrawing nuclear weapons, pursuing democracy in the south, and recognizing north Korea might create enough confidence to allow substantive arms control and force reduction measures to be imposed on both Koreas. Apart from nuclear weapons, American forces in Korea consist of ground, air and naval forces, supplemented by military aid. These elements can be adjusted in various combinations and sequences to induce north and south Korea to in turn tradeoff their asymmetric offensive forces.

An important unilateral step would be for the United States to reduce the scale of the Team Spirit exercise – which in 1987, involved over 200,000 American and south Korean troops – and make it biannual. To ensure that such a move defuses tension on both sides, the United States should announce its intention to halt the exercise altogether as long as north Korea desists from similar exercises. Indeed, north Korea called for a moratorium on such exercises in February, 1987.

The United States should also immediately reinstate the tacit great power restraint on arms transfers to both Koreas – an arrangement which the United States unilaterally abandoned when F-16s were supplied to the South.

The United States could initiate a north-south force reduction process by announcing that it will withdraw its own troops from south Korea when serious arms control talks begin. These talks would aim to re-demilitarize the DMZ and relocate away from the DMZ forward-deployed offensive forces such as air-mobile commandoes. As an intermediate step, the U.S. could relocate the 2nd Infantry Division south of Seoul as a sign of good faith, and would relinquish the UN Command to a peacekeeping force of neutral nations. This force could be based on the existing Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, or on a new organization. Further progress would depend on all parties permitting this peacekeeping force to independently and thoroughly monitor arms control measures, and to investigate transgressions at will. Sophisticated electronic, photographic, and acoustic surveillance technology already used for this purpose in the Sinai is available to support such a force. Indeed, the Army is currently installing just such a monitoring system in Korea although it is aimed at automating the battlefield rather than supporting arms control. As the United States is unlikely permit international inspection of its nuclear forces, nuclear withdrawal is a fundamental precondition for effective arms control verification in Korea.

Achieving a real settlement, however, would rest on avoiding the temptation to increase rather than dismantle both Koreas' existing offensive forces and to preclude the acquisition of new ones such as mobile air defences. Moreover, simple force reductions to smaller forces as pushed by north Korea could increase instability by making clandestine movements and "breakout" easier. Forces should be reshaped as they are reduced so that the ratio of defensive to offensive strength is increased. As one Korea's offensive strength is reduced, the other's need for defensive strength goes down in a virtuous circle. In this fashion, instability as well as the absolute potential for violence should visibly diminish. Actual American troop withdrawal would be phased with these mutual force reductions, avoiding the prospect of a precipitate American withdrawal which worries south Koreans so much.

An often heard – and correct – criticism of the Carter withdrawal policy was that it ignored the need to strike a political and military settlement in Korea before disengaging. The same applies to the regional context. The United States should therefore take care to initiate regional arms talks on a bi- and multilateral basis. The immediate goal would be to institute restraint on arms transfers to both Koreas. The overall goal would be to address the urgent need for nuclear and naval arms control and disarmament for the whole north Pacific region.

This latter task is beyond the scope of this paper – although Korea is a substantial part of the regional problem. But failure to reverse the regional arms buildup will make it much more difficult to achieve the political will needed to bring the parties to the table in Korea. Moreover, unless the Soviet Union is given an incentive to tradeoff its strong position in north Korea for reduced threat to its own security, it may elect to spoil efforts to settle the Korean standoff. A crucial goal of regional arms talks could be for great power guarantees of the independence and security of both Koreas.

5. Neutrality and a New Order In Korea

The solution to the security dilemma in Korea rests ultimately on the construction of a new political order in Korea. Rather than a reinforcing the division of Korea into a hostile stalemate, American policy should aim to soften the edges on both sides, allowing Koreans to seek peaceful co-existence, confederation and eventual reunification on their own terms.

After forty years of division, it is unrealistic to expect rapid progress toward reunification. It is equally unrealistic to expect the only possible outcome of softening the stand-off is that one Korea will swallow the other. Koreans of both north and south and of all political stripes have proclaimed their desire to remain one nation and proposals for transitional steps toward north-south cooperation and confederation abound on both sides.

While the internal political structure of Korea should be determined by Koreans, the external relations of the country must be mutually agreed upon and guaranteed by the great powers, including China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan. Korea has been to deeply implicated in great power politics for the past forty years to expect that peace can be maintained while it is aligned. Rather, Korea must be established as a neutral country, its neutrality and security guaranteed by the great powers.

Conclusion

Solving the nuclear dilemma in Korea, in short, requires a fundamental re-orientation of American policy in Northeast Asia. With pragmatists in control in both China and the Soviet Union, there is an opening for such a shift.

Taking the steps outlined above would require a degree of policy calibration and political fine-tuning on the part of the American national security apparatus which is beyond its ability. Certainly, one cannot imagine the current State or Defense Department from departing from "business-as-usual." A new political leadership in Washington could overrule the bureaucracy, but only if the policies secure widespread support in Congress. It is therefore urgent for Congress to make its mark on Korea policy. Congress could begin by investigating the U.S. Army's nuclear collaboration with the south Korean military as well as delving into the nuclear doctrine and strategy implemented by U.S. Forces Korea.

American policy in Korea cannot be allowed to drift any longer. The status quo in Korea is unlikely to hold for another forty years. If the fuse is lit in Korea and the Pacific powderkeg explodes, no-one knows where the pieces migh fall.

(Concluded)

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The Chinese People's Daily said: If this proposal is realized, the danger of war will be removed from the Korean Peninsula and reconciliation, trust and unity between the north and the south of Korea be achieved to take place of misunderstanding, distrust and confrontation which have continued for decades of years.

The Bulgarian paper Zemedelsko Zname noted: This proposal is a reflection of the noblest desire and the sense of responsibility for the cause of peace proceeding from the desire to replace the Armistice Agreement pregnant with a permanent danger with a peace agreement to remove the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula; it is a new peace package to settle the Korean question.

Noting that this overture is a very beneficial proposal and measure for a guarantee of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, the paper said the new peace overture demands that the United States and the south Korean authorities show a due response to it.

The Czechoslovak paper Rude Pravo stressed: The proposal of people's Korea which contains ways to open the road of the reunification of the country is based on the premise that the situation can be changed in case a good atmosphere is created on the Korean Peninsula and this depends on mutual trust and understanding. Pyongyang's proposal carries sincerity and, accordingly, Seoul and Washington should accept it sincerely.

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He said that the International Liaison Committee planned to form committees to support Korea's reunification in over 100 countries by 1990 and convene a conference or seminar of leading officials of the supporting committees in 1990 "to review the activities of these committees, exchange the experience and work out the orientation of activities in conformity with the development of the Korean situation."

Speakers stressed the urgent need for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and denounced the United States and the south Korean authorities for their plot to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula.

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